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LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ACT *providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement.*

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That any debtor, having been an inhabitant of this State for two years next before his application, may apply by petition in writing to the Judges of the Supreme Court, or to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county where the said debtor resides in term time, and offer to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal, and mixt to which he is in any manner entitled, a schedule whereof (on oath or affirmation) together with a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, and the nature of their debts, shall be exhibited with, and annexed to his petition, and thereupon the said Court may direct personal notice of such application to be given to the creditors, or so many of them as can be served therewith, or direct notice of such application to be published in the public newspapers for such time as the said Court may think proper, and on the appearance of the creditors of such debtor, or their neglect to appear on notice at the time and place appointed, the said Court may administer the following oath or affirmation to the debtor making such application, "I A. B. "do "swear, or solemnly, sincerely, and truly "declare and affirm, that I will deliver up, "convey, and transfer to my creditors all "my property, that I have or claim any title to or interest in at this time in the "world, and all debts, rights, and claims "which I have at this time, or that I am "in any respect entitled to, in possession, reversion, or remainder, and that I have not "directly or indirectly, at any time before, "given, sold, conveyed, leased, disposed "of, or entrusted any part of my property, "rights, or claims, thereby to defraud or "defeat my creditors, or any of them, or to "secure the same, to receive or expect any "profit, benefit, or advantage thereby."

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said insolvent shall, thereupon, exhibit to the said court, a just and true account of his debts, credits, and estate, real and personal; containing a statement of his losses, and the means whereby he became insolvent; and shall satisfy the said court, that he has not concealed or conveyed to any person or persons whatsoever, to the use of himself or any of his family or friends, or whereby to expect any future benefit to him or them; any part of his estate, effects or credits; and shall answer all and every such questions or interrogatories touching his estate and losses by word or in writing, as shall be put to him by the court touching his estate or losses aforesaid, and if upon such examination, there shall not arise strong presumption of fraud, then the said court, whether at its regular session, or sitting at Nisi Prius or by adjournment, shall appoint such trustee or trustees on behalf of the creditors, as two thirds in number and value of the said creditors, who are then attending either in person or by Attorney, shall nominate, or in case the said creditors shall not attend or not nominate any trustee, then such trustee or trustees as the said court shall think proper, and shall direct the said debtor to execute a deed to such a trustee or trustees for all his property, debts, rights and claims in trust for his creditors, and upon the execution of such deed, the said court may make an order that the said debtor shall not at any time thereafter be liable to imprisonment by reason of any judgment or decree, obtained for payment of money only, or for any debt, damage, cost, sum or sums of money, contracted, accrued or occasioned, owing or becoming due before the time of such assignment, and such order shall be a sufficient warrant to the sheriff, gaoler or keeper of the prison where any such debtor shall be then imprisoned, to discharge the said debtor, and he is hereby required to discharge and set him at liberty forthwith.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Trustee before he acts as such, shall give bond to the Commonwealth, with security in such penalty as the said court shall direct, for the faithful performance of his trust, and in case of the refusal or delay of any Trustee to act, or in case of his death, the said Court may appoint another in his room who before he acts, shall give bond with security as aforesaid.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Court who shall make the order aforesaid, may allow any such debtor, to retain the necessary wearing apparel and bedding for himself and his family, and, if a mechanic or manufacturer, his tools, not exceeding in value the sum of fifty dollars.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustee or Trustees shall have power to compound with the debtors of the said petitioning debtor, in cases of dispute or controversy, by arbitration or otherwise, and that all such debtors shall have the benefit of a defalcation where there are mutual debts between them and the said petitioning debtor, in like manner as in other cases.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustees shall collect the debts, and sell and convey all the real, personal and mixed property of such debtor, for the best price that can be got for the same, and the nett produce, after paying all necessary expences attending the execution of the trust, and deducting the commission of the Trustees, shall be divided amongst the creditors, in proportion to the amount of their several and respective debts and claims.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any Trustee or Trustees may, if necessary, sue in his or their own names, for the recovery of any property or debts belonging to such petitioning debtor and conveyed to such Trustee or Trustees agreeably to this act, Provided always, that no suit brought by such debtor, and depending at the time of his assignment, shall be liable to abate thereby, but the same shall be continued in his name, and execution may be issued in his name, if judgment shall be obtained therein for the benefit of his creditors.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustees shall appoint such time and place for receiving the proofs of the creditors in support of their respective claims, and for the distribution of the said debtor's estate, as to them shall seem proper, and finally to close the accounts of the said estate and distribution at such time not less than three months, nor exceeding twelve months, from the date of the said assignment, unless the same shall be enlarged by order of the said Court, after which time every creditor shall be barred from claiming any share in the distribution of the said estate: Provided always, that if any suit in law or in equity shall be depending, or any part of the estate shall remain undisposed of, or any future effects or estate of the said debtor shall come in, the said Trustees shall as soon as possible convert the said estate or effects into money and within three months afterwards divide the same among the creditors as aforesaid: Provided also, that due and full notice shall be given of the several times and places of meeting for the purposes aforesaid, by advertisement in at least two of the public newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and one nearest to the place the debtor usually resides, for four several weeks at least before such days of meeting.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person, with intent to defraud all or any of the creditors, shall collude or contrive with the debtor for the concealment of any part of his estate or effects, or for giving a false color thereto, or shall contrive or concert any grant, sale, lease, bond, acknowledgment, or other like proceeding either by parole or by writing, or shall become a grantee, purchaser, lessee, obligee, or other like party, in any such fraudulent transaction, or shall, with such fraudulent intent, act as broker, scrivener, factor, agent, or witness in any proceeding as aforesaid, such persons shall, on being duly convicted according to law, forfeit and pay a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, and shall moreover forfeit all claim which he may have to any part of the estate of such debtor.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any creditor or other person, at the time appointed by such Court for the appearance of the debtor and his creditors, or at any time thereafter within seven years, shall, by oath or affirmation to the said Court, or to any Judge thereof, or to any Justice of the Peace of the proper county in vacation, shew any good cause to suspect that such debtor hath directly or indirectly sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of in trust, or concealed any part of his or her property, of any kind, or any part of his or her debts, rights or claims, thereby to secure the same; or to receive or expect any profit, benefit, or advantage thereby, to deceive or defraud his or her creditors, the said Court, Judge, or Justice, as the case may be, shall commit to prison, or bind over the said debtor to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper County, there to answer for the same by indictment, and all proceedings for the relief of the said debtor, if pending, shall be stayed, to await the event of the said trial in the said Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and the said debtor, if he shall be there convicted, shall be sentenced by the said Court to suffer imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not less than one year, nor more than three years, saving the right of removing the said indictment to the Supreme Court, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as other indictments are removed and to be proceeded upon in the same manner.

Sect. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That at each of the said meetings for the purpose of making a dividend, creditors shall be permitted to prove their debts, and every Trustee shall produce, upon oath or affirmation, his accounts, and what upon the balance to be liquidated by the Trustees, shall appear to be in his hands, and all just allowances for necessary expenses shall be made, and such part of the residue of the nett produce of the debtor's estate, as the Trustees shall direct, shall be divided among those creditors who shall have duly proved their debts, in proportion to the amount of the same; and the said Trustees shall take receipts from each creditor, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and such receipts shall be a full discharge to the said Trustees, for so much as they shall fairly pay.

Sect. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any debtor, whose property shall be assigned according to this act, shall have satisfied all claims brought in and allowed against him, the said Court shall order his estate and effects not sold, to be restored to him, and he shall thereupon be seized and possessed thereof as of his former estate; and if upon final settlement of the estate by the Trustees, there shall be any surplus, the same shall be paid to such debtor, his executors or administrators.

Sect. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees or Trustees of any debtor, by virtue of this act, shall receive such salary or commission for his or their trouble, as shall be thought reasonable, and ordered by the said Court

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any debtor in vacation shall be arrested in execution, and shall apply by petition to any Judge of the Supreme Court, or to the President, or any two Judges of the Common Pleas for the County where the debtor resides, and give bond to the plaintiff or plaintiffs at whose suit he is arrested, in such penalty and with such security as shall be directed and approved of by the said Judge or Judges to whom the petition is exhibited, conditioned that he shall appear before the Court of which the said Judge or Judges is or are a member or members, at the next term, and surrender himself to prison, in case, on his said appearance, he does not comply with all things required by this act, to procure his discharge, in the same manner as if he had applied to the said court in term time; or if the proceedings of the said Judge or Judges shall be stopt by information to be made on oath or affirmation, by one of the creditors, or other person as aforesaid, then, that if on the trial of the said issue, the said debtor shall be found guilty, he shall immediately surrender himself to prison, to be charged at the suit of the plaintiff or plaintiffs aforesaid; in such case and on such bond being given, the said Judge or Judges may give an order to the Sheriff, Goaler, or Keeper of the Prison, to discharge the said Debtor, who is hereby required to discharge and set him at liberty forthwith.

Sect. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any sheriff, goaler or keeper of any prison, performing the duties of his office, in pursuance of this act, may make return of the said order of the said court, judge or judges, as the case may be, to his or their process, which said return shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Sect. 16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all proceedings before any judge or judges, by any trustee or trustees, by virtue of this act, together with the accounts and vouchers exhibited to the said trustee or trustees, shall be filed among the records of the court, by which the said trustee or trustees have been appointed, or of which the said judge or judges is or are a member or members.

Sect. 17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no debtor, who shall obtain an order of discharge, as aforesaid, shall at any time thereafter, be imprisoned by reason of any judgment obtained for payment of money only, or for any debt, damages, costs, sum and sums of money, contracted, accrued, occasioned, owing or growing due, before the date of the said debtor's deed of assignment, but that upon every arrest upon such judgment, or for such debt, damages, costs, sum and sums of money, it shall and may be lawful, for any judge of the court, where the process issued, upon shewing a copy of the order of discharge, certified by the clerk of the court where the same is recorded, under seal of office, to release and discharge the said debtor out of custody, and the said judge is directed so to do, so that the said debtor if arrested or detained, on mesne process, do give a warrant of attorney to appear to the action or actions on which he is so arrested or detained and to plead thereunto, Provided, that the discharge of any debtor by virtue of this act shall not acquit any other person from any debt, sum or sums of money, or any part thereof, but that all other persons shall be answerable for the same, in the same manner as before the passing of this act, and all mortgages, judgments and executions whereby the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said debtor, shall be bound, shall remain good and effectual in law, and shall be first satisfied out of the debtor's estate, according to their priority of lien, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

Sect. 18. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all persons that now are, or hereafter shall be, in actual confinement in any goal in this Commonwealth, by adversary process, and without any collusion with the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, for any cause of action whatever, or for the non-performance of any decree for the payment of money, may at the next term after such confinement, petition to be discharged, agreeably to the true, spirit and meaning of the aforesaid sections of this act.

Sect. 19. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That notwithstanding the discharge of any debtor, by virtue of this act, all and every debt or debts, due and owing from such debtor, and all and every judgment and judgments had and taken against him, shall stand and be good and effectual in law to all intents and purposes, against the lands tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, of such debtor, which he or any other person or persons, in trust for him, at the time of his assignment, hath or have or at any time thereafter, shall or may be any ways seized or possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, in law or equity, except the necessary wearing apparel and bedding for himself and his family; and if he be a mechanic or manufacturer, his tools not exceeding in value the sum of fifty dollars, and it shall and may be lawful for any of his creditors, or his or their executors or administrators, to take out a new execution against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels of such debtor, except as before excepted, for the satisfaction of their debts respectively, in the same manner and form as they might have done if the said debtor had never been taken in execution, any act, statute, law, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 20. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this act shall continue in force until the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer.

GEORGE LATIMER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, April 4th, 1798.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE STAND—No. III.

In reviewing the disgusting spectacle of the French revolution, it is difficult to avert the eye entirely from those features of it which betray a plan to disorganize the human mind itself, as well as to undermine the venerable pillars that support the edifice of civilized society. The attempt by the rulers of a nation to destroy all religious opinion, and to prevert a whole nation to Atheism, is a phenomenon of profligacy reserved to consummate the infamy of the unprincipled reformers of France—The proofs of this terrible design are numerous and convincing.

The animosity to the Christian system is demonstrated by the single fact of the ridiculous and impolitic establishment of the decades, with the evident object of supplanting the Christian Sabbath. The inscriptions by public authority on the tombs of the deceased, affirming death to be an eternal sleep, witness the desire to discredit the belief of the immortality of the soul. The open profession of Atheism in the Convention,* received with acclamations; the honorable mention on its journals of a book professing to prove the *nothingness* of all religion;† the institution of a festival to offer public worship to a courtezan decorated with the pompous title of "Goddess of Reason;" the congratulatory reception of impious children appearing in the hall of the Convention to lisp blasphemy against the King of Kings; are among the dreadful proofs of a conspiracy to establish Atheism on the ruins of Christianity—to deprive mankind of its best consolations and most animating hopes—and to make a gloomy desert of the universe.

Latterly the indications of this plan are not so frequent as they were, but from time to time something still escapes which discovers that it is not renounced. The late address of *Buonaparte* to the Directory is an example. That unequalled conqueror, from whom it is painful to detract, in whom one would wish to find virtues worthy of his shining talents, prophanely unites Religion (not superstition) with Royalty, and the feudal system as the scourges of Europe for centuries past. The decades likewise remain the catapulta which is to batter down Christianity.

Equal pains have been taken to deprave the morals as to extinguish the religion of the country, if indeed morality in a community can be separated from religion. It is among the singular and fantastic vagaries of the French revolution, that while the Duke of Brunswick was marching to Paris, a new law of divorce was passed; which makes it as easy for a husband to get rid of his wife, and a wife of her husband, as to discard a worn out habit.‡ To complete the dissolution of those ties, which are the chief links of domestic and ultimately of social attachment, the Journals of the Convention record with guilty applause the accusations preferred by children against their parents.

It is not necessary to heighten the picture by sketching the horrid groupe of proscriptions and murders which have made France a den of pillage and slaughter; blackening with eternal opprobrium the very name of man.

The pious and the moral weep over these scenes as a sepulchre destined to entomb all they revere and esteem. The politician, who loves liberty, sees them with regret as a gulph that may swallow up the liberty to which he is devoted. He knows that morality overthrown (and morality *must* fall with religion) the terrors of despotism can alone curb the impetuous passions of man, and confine him within the bounds of social duty.

But let us return to the conduct of revolutionary France towards other nations, as more immediately within our purpose.

It has been seen that she commenced her career as the champion of universal liberty; and, proclaiming destruction to the governments which she was pleased to denominate despotic, made a tender of fraternity and assistance to the nations whom they oppressed. She, at the same time, disclaimed conquest and aggrandizement.

But it has since clearly appeared, that at the very moment she was making these professions, and while her diplomatic agents were hypocritically amusing foreign courts* with conciliatory explanations and promises of moderation, she was exerting every faculty, by force and fraud, to accomplish the very conquest and aggrandizement which she insiduously disavowed.

The people of Belgium, ensnared by fair pretences, believed that in abandoning the defence of their country and the cause of their ancient sovereign, they acquired a title to enjoy liberty under a government of their own choice, protected by France. Contrary to the hopes which were inspired—contrary to the known will of a large majority of that people—contrary to all their religious and national prejudices—they have been compelled to become departments of France. And their violated temples have afforded a rich plunder to aliment further conquest and oppression.

The Dutch, seduced by the same arts to facilitate rather than obstruct the entrance of a French army into their country, thought they were only getting rid of their stadtholder and nobles, and were to retain their territory, and their wealth secured by such a civil establishment as they should freely choose. Their reward is the dismemberment of their country and the loss of their wealth by exhausting contributions; and they are obliged to take a government, dictated by a faction openly countenanced, and supported by France. Completely a province of France in imitation of their frantic masters, they are advancing with rapid strides to a lawless tyranny at home.†

France professing eternal hatred to kings was to be the tutelary genius of republics—Holland, Genoa, Venice, the Swiss Cantons and the United States, are agonizing witnesses of her sincerity.

Of undone *Holland* no more need be said—nothing remains for us but to exercise tender sympathy in the unfortunate fate of a country which generously lent its aid to establish our independence, and to deduce from her melancholy example an instructive lesson to repel with determined vigor, the mortal embrace of her seducer and destroyer.

Genoa, a speck on the globe, for having at every hazard resisted the efforts of the enemies of France to force her from a neutral station, is recompensed with the subversion of her government, and the pillage of her wealth by compulsory and burthensome contributions.

Venice is no more! In vain had she preserved a faithful neutrality, when perhaps her interposition might have inclined the scale of victory in Italy against France. A few of her citizens kill‡ some French soldiers. Instant retaliation takes place. Every attonement is offered—Nothing will suffice but the overthrow of her government. 'Tis effected. Her own citizens attracted by the lure of democracy become accessary to it, and receive a popular government at the hand of France. What is the sequel—what the faith kept with them. It suits France to bride the Emperor to a surrender of the Netherlands and to peace, that she may pursue her projects elsewhere with less obstacle. It suits France to extend her power and commerce by the acquisition of portions of the *Venetian* territories. The bribe is offered and accepted. Venice is divided. She disappears from the map of nations. The tragedy of Poland is reacted with circumstances of aggravated atrocity. France is perfidious enough to sacrifice a people, who at her desire had consented to abrogate their *privileged casts*, to the chief of those despots, against whom she had vowed eternal hatred.

The Swiss cantons—the boast of republicans—the model to which they have been glad to appeal in proof, that a republican government may consist with the order and happiness of society—the old and faithful allies of France, who are not even pretended to have deviated from sincere neutrality—what are they at this moment? Perhaps like Venice—a *story told!*—The despots of France had found pretences to quarrel with them—commotions were excited—the legions of France were in march to second the insurgents. Little other hope remains than that the *death* of this respectable people will be as glorious as their *life*; that they will sell their independence as dearly as they bought it. But why despair of a brave and virtuous people who appear determined to meet the impending danger with a countenance emulous of their ancient renown?

The United States—what is their situation? Their sovereignty trampled in the dust and their commerce bleeding at every pore, speak in loud accents the spirit of oppression and rapine, which characterises the usurpers of France. But of this a distinct view is requisite and will be taken.

In these transactions we discover ambition and fanaticism marching hand in hand—bearing the ensigns of hypocrisy, treachery and rapine. The dogmas of a false and fatal creed second the weapons of ambition. Like the prophet of Mecca, the tyrants of France press forward with the alcoran of their faith in one hand, and the sword in the other—They proselyte, subjugate and debase—no distinction is made between republic and monarchy—all must alike yield to the aggrandizement of the "*great nation;*" the distinctive, the arrogant appella-

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* By Dupont, Danton, &c.

† Written and presented by Anacharsis Clootz, calling himself orator of the human race.

‡ This law it was understood has been lately modified, in consequence of its manifestly pernicious tendency; but upon a plan which, according to the opinion of the best men in the two Councils, lately banished, would leave the evil in full force.

* England among the rest.

† By the last accounts some of their most independent citizens have been seized and imprisoned merely for the constitutional exercise of their opinion.

‡ Were they not French agents employed to create the pretext?

tion lately assumed by France to assert in the face of nations her superiority and ascendency. Nor is it a mere title with which vanity decorates itself.—It is the substantial claim of dominion.—France, swelled to a gigantic size and aping ancient Rome, except in her virtues, plainly meditates the control of mankind, and is actually giving the law to nations. Unless they quickly rouse and compel her to abdicate her insolent claim, they will verify the truth of that philosophy, which makes man in his natural state a quadruped, and it will only remain for the miserable animal, converting his hands into paws, in the attitude of prone submission to offer his patient and servile back to whatever burthens the *Lordly tyrants* of France may think fit to impose.

TITUS MANLIUS.

From the Columbian Centinel.

To the Writer of the piece signed A REPUBLICAN, in Monday's Chronicle.

SIR,

AS I had no other object in remarking on the piece signed by you in a former Chronicle, than to detect your false statements and expose them to the public, so it was totally indifferent to me whether my observations met your notice or that of any other of the Chronicle paragraphists.—Much less did it concern me whether your noticing them, arose from the recommendatory paragraph of the Editor, or the weight of the observations themselves. For merely telling the truth I did not wish a *compliment* nor had I any reason to dread *censure*. I should not now pay pay any attention to your second piece, did I not find the same assertions advanced without evidence, and the same attempt at deception. with only a little variation in the mode. Considered in the light of an answer to my observations, evrey one will perceive there is nothing in it that deserves the name. If any one should read your piece and not mine, he would conclude mine to have been a treatise on the advantages of the trade with Great-Britain, and an effort to show that the balance was in our favour.—Your's being only a *humble* attempt to disprove such a doctrine. This evasion, Sir, shall not answer your purpose. I will persevere in exposing you, and will show your fellow-citizens, that with all your hypocritical cant you are ignorant of their true interests, and by base insinuations are striving to alienate their affections from that government which they are bound to protect, and which in return is to them productive of the greatest blessings. As you still persist in boldly asserting "that the security of British manufactures is the *sole* object now contemplated by arming." I must be more explicit with you, and I affirm that your position is wholly untrue.—You *well know* that it is not *solely* in consequence of the late French decree (of which you persist in leaving out the most important part, to wit, the confiscation of the ship for being only the carrier of an article of British produce or merchandize, that arming is contemplated. You *well know*, Sir, and if you had any other intention than to deceive, you would admit, that the business of arming was taken up in Congress, before the decree referred to, had reached America, and that the consideration of the subject was postponed only until official advices could be obtained from our envoys at Paris. You *know* that many considerations much more important than that decree, some of which I mentioned and which you could not deny. for I am sure you would had you been able, loudly call upon us to aim, not for the purpose which you and other *such Republicans* pretend, to make war on France—no Sir, but in defence of those rights which the law of nations secures to us; and which France herself in the 27th article of her treaty with us has acknowledged and confirmed. Why then do you attempt to call into action any latent prejudices which may remain against the British, and by falsely pretending that our government is hostile to France, strive to beget a distrust fatal to that unanimity which at this crisis is indispensable to our existence. What *good* motive can actuate you or your friends, when you carefully keep ont of view the aggressions which France is daily heaping on us, and gravely tell people that our government are deceiving them; that the French are treating us only as we deserve; and that they will presently be called on to pay enormous taxes "to defend a trunk of ribbons, a box of hats, or a case of shoes." Can you doubt, sir, that when the people see these attempts to mislead them, they can withhold their indignation from the authors?

You say that "English produce and English manufactures are the only articles specified as liable to capture by the French." This is not true, unless you maintain that American ships and their appurtenances are English produce and manufactures; for they also by the decree are declared good and lawful prize. There is therefore an absurdity in your asking the question, "is it for the interest of the United States to make war against France for the obtainment of these articles?" It is a question which no one but yourself would ask, and you are welcome to the exclusive right of giving the answer.—Your dissertation on the disadvantages of the British trade is totally foreign from the business of arming, it has nothing to do with that question. I cannot help observing, however, on the variance between you and others of your fraternity, from the doctrine laid down by the *philosopher Jefferson*, that arch pontiff of the rights of man—he declares that we are not matured to become a manufacturing country—that until we have a redundancy of labourers, the cultivating the soil is our proper employment, and that while the price of labour is so high, we can better afford to import than to manufacture. Truly you are unworthy disciples of so good a master to preach the contrary doctrine. Another paragraph is worthy of notice, it is this—"The French have seen proper to *prevent* the further arrival of British produce or manufactures into this country and if we studied our real interest, we should applaud the measure rather than incur the expences of a war to counteract it." This language is precisely that employed by Mr. Monroe, and therefore was to be expected from those who defend him.—He told the directory "That if in their opinion it produced any solid good to the republic to disregard the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty, the American government and his countrymen would not only bear with the departure with patience but with pleasure." The language of your argument is this, whereas the people of America have been, ever since the first settlement of the country, in the habit of carrying on a most pernicious and ruinous trade with the kingdom of Great-Britain and its dependencies, without discovering its pernicious tendency—and whereas it is abundantly manifest that this fatal system carrying in its train poverty with all its attendant ills, has of late years increased to a most alarming degree, as may be seen by the impoverished condition of our citizens and the decayed and ruinous state of all our towns which have had any concern therein—and whereas this trade if not speedily stopped must end in the distruction of our country. We therefore the *exclusive patriots and republicans* of America, do most heartily rejoice that our generous allies the French, whose sagacity has led them to discover the mischiefs of which our citizens were ignorant, and to which we are subject from this source, and who act from no other motive than a disinterested regard to us, have at length determined to interfere in our behalf by "preventing the further arrival of British produce or manufactures into this country, and we furthermore render them our hearty thanks that for the more effectual prevention of this traffick, they are so obliging as to appropriate such property to their own use and to make prizes of the ships and appurtenances employed therein, and kindly to carry our mariners into captivity, by which we are relieved from the noisy clamours of a class of men, who are so stupid as not to see the justice or policy of a measure, which strips them of their earnings and throws them on the compassion of strangers for subsistence." You ask me what was my language when the British were taking our vessels—the same it is now, and had the court of Great-Britain treated the envoy who was then sent, with the same contemptuous abuse, which the directory have heaped on Mr. Pinckney and his colleagues—there can be little doubt that the voice of indignation would have been heard from one end of the continent to the other. Instead of a party like that which we now find justifying every aggression of the French the vote for arming, would have been unanimous. You say the British have in their hands 5,000,000 of pirated property; the assertion is not true—if it were, how many millions of pirated property have the French in their hands? and I venture to assert that more money has already been paid to our citizens by the British for illegal captures than *ever will* be paid by the French, although the amount in their hands is much the greatest. Yes Sir, I do call the terms British manufactures and yeon any from your unceasing repetition of them, a jingle which you and your party have been constantly ringing in our ears for years past, and the tocsin with which you threaten us, would be far more pleasant—it would at least afford some variety.

You repeat that president Adams and his son have received 80,000 dollars within two years of the public money, which you say I do not deny. I supposed the falsehood too glaring to need a denial. Lest you should triumph in your supposed success. I now tell you that your assertion is false, and the insinuation with which it is accompanied, infamous. That they have received each of them the compensations allowed them by law for their important services I presume: To say that either of them have received more than that, with the insinuation that they have improperly received it, is an assertion so scandalous, that nothing but a habit of calumniating every thing that is virtuous could have induced you to advance.

You finish your observations, with borrowing my concluding paragraph—I assure you, Sir, I am willing to abide that test; *the people* will readily distinguish characters; they have long discovered a system of undeviating warfare, carried on by you and your party, against the government and its administration, whoever might be at the head. The venerable Washington, whom they all love, has not escaped your calumnies. *The people*, Sir, have long known, that no measure of the administration has escaped opposition and abuse—knowing as they do, that the affections of the people constitute the firmest basis of a republican government; they have beheld with just indignation your constant attempts to rob them of that support, by attributing the most corrupt motives to those in whose abilities and integrity they have chosen to confide. No man ever came into office at a crisis more important and difficult, than the President of the United States, or with purer views. To resist the inroads of foreign influence, and quiet the clamours of domestic faction, was an arduous task, in which he deserved the aid of every true American. But what has been the fact—*The people* have seen you and your party continually reviling this virtuous man, and every measure of his administration—no means have been thought too base to destroy their confidence in his probity and good intentions; the lowest ridicule has been resorted to with a view to lessen him in the esteem of his fellow citizens; no allowance has been made for the difficult situations in which he has been called to act; he has been called a tory, a royalist, the dupe of British influence—insinuations have been made that his sole aim is to secure honor and profit to himself and family, and he has been invariably hunted and pursued, as if he was the avowed enemy of his country, and by those too who *know* that his whole life has been constantly employed in promoting the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and of mankind.—The wretches who have traduced him, stand in awe of his virtues. You, as an individual, may find some support in the patronage which conduct like yours may receive, from your brethren at the southward; but as a citizen of Massachusetts, this support will not avail you; the people of this Commonwealth, who unanimously voted for Mr. Adams as President, and whom you *dare* not call royalists and tories, know how to despise you; in the hour of danger they will drag you from your skulking place, and expose you to the scorn and contempt of your fellow-citizens.

MARCUS.

PORT WINE,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, master, from Oporto,

ALSO, ON HAND,

300 bbls. New-York and Boston Beef

Queens' Ware in crates

Blankets in bales

Guns assorted in cases, Cutlasses, Swords, &c.

For Sale by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,

Walnut street wharf.

april 11. 1ct

A great Bargain.

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at five per cent. per annum now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the interest annually." Enquire at the office of

THOMAS McEWEN & Co.

April 11. 3t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. SEWALL then moved that the committee go into the consideration of a resolution reported on the 8th of March, for appropriating a sum of money for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

It was accordingly read.

Mr. MACON wished to know to what extent it was wished to carry these fortifications?

Mr. SEWALL thought it best to leave this business, in some measure, to the discretion of the President of the United States, and for this purpose, he proposed to amend the resolution, by adding the following words, "*and that the President of the United States be authorized to make such additional and other fortifications, as the common defence may seem to require.*"

Mr. MACON was apprehensive that all the money expended on this object would be thrown away. It had heretofore been successfully shewn that the most expensive works of this kind in the United States were wholly useless, from their improper situation. Besides, he did not think fortifications were found of much use in the late war; he knew only of two instances in which effectual resistance was made by them. It would be seen that in Europe fortifications were now less attended to than they had heretofore been. Indeed, he believed, if the United States were to go into an extensive scale of fortification, the revenues of the country would not be equal to it, and he thought money might be much more advantageously expended.

Mr. S. SMITH allowed some of the fortifications of the Union might have been improperly placed; but could not agree with the gentleman from North-Carolina as to their inutility. At the last session, Mr. S. said, there remained an unexpended balance of 22,000 dollars for this object, and Congress then appropriated 115,000 dollars more. But a small part of this money, he observed, had been expended. The reason which the Secretary of War gives for this is, that he did not think it proper to expend more, because we had not men to fill the fortifications when they should be ready to receive them. He wished the Secretary of war had not exercised this opinion, but had laid out the money as directed. The select committee, he said, had taken into view the several places to which it would be proper to attend, which he supposed would be enumerated when a bill was brought in.—The sum which it was supposed would be wanted in addition to the money already in hand, was estimated at 115,000 dollars. The amendment was intended to empower the President to erect a post at the Chesapeak, which he believed, from the account given of the situation by gentlemen from that quarter, would be very proper.

The question on the amendment was put and carried.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) approved of the resolution; but he hoped when the Select Committee reported a bill, they would be prepared to give some information as to two points; first, as to the cession of jurisdiction of the places whereon forts are to be erected, to the United States; and secondly, as to the instances in which the United States have purchased the soil without the previous consent of the state to which it belonged. He was by no means prepared, at present, to consent to the laying out of any money on fortifications, the prior cession of the jurisdiction of which had not been made to the United States. He did not know but he might eventually be obliged to wave this objection, but he hoped this information would be given.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supposed it would be proper to instruct the committee to the effect which the gentleman from New-Jersey had stated, if he wished them to report in the way he had mentioned. But he did not think this was a time to enquire into this subject; but to fortify the coast in those places where it is most vulnerable, independent of any other consideration.

The resolution was put and carried, there being 71 members in its favour.

Mr. SEWALL said, it was proper that Congress should come to some determination with respect to the fortifications in the port of N. York, as the legislature of that state is now sitting, and when they know the determination of Congress, they can act accordingly. He called up, therefore, for consideration the report of the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, on the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The report having been read, the resolution recommended was agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the resolutions, and being agreed to, a bill was directed to be brought in accordingly.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and after adopting some amendments, the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. This bill proposes the payment of 20 cents a month by every seaman in the United States towards the support of hospitals for sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. D. FOSTER called up for decision the report of the committee of claims on a resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws respecting invalid pensioners; which was accordingly read and concurred in. It was against any alterations in the existing laws.

The SPEAKER laid before the house the petition of James Greenleaf, of this city, praying for an alteration in the laws respecting insolvent debtors. Referred to the committee who had this subject under consideration.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, made a farther report as follow:

"That it is expedient to authorize the President of the United States, to erect fortifications in such ports and places near the sea coast, as in his judgment shall be requisite and advantageous for the common defence.

"That a considerable addition is requisite to be made to the corps of artillerists and engineers already established, to be employed in the several fortifications which have been and which shall be erected on or near the sea coast.

"That a large supply of cannon, arms and ammunition is necessary to be immediately provided for the service of the United States.

"An addition to a resolve heretofore reported, and under the consideration of the house, will effect the first mentioned object.

"For the others, the committee recommend the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be authorized to raise and establish —— companies of artillerists and engineers, in addition to the present establishment.

"Resolved, that the sum of —— dollars be appropriatnd by law for the purchase of cannon, arms and ammunition, for the service of the United States."

This report was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petitions of John Nelson and Sarah Russel, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Pierre Ampoix, who prays for the allowance of certain drawbacks. The report is favourable; but as it did not appear to have been printed, the committee rose, in order to give time for the printing of it.

On motion of the same gentleman, the house went into a committee of the whole on a favourable report on the petitions of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong, which being agreed to, the committee rose, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act to continue in force the act prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof; an act for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and an act for securing the better collection of the duties on wines, spirits, and teas. Adjourned.

Imported in the ship America,

AND FOR SALE, BY

G. G. SCHULTHESS,

At Messrs. Jos. ANTHONY & Co's. Store,

30 bags heavy black Pepper

Book Muslin 1-4 and 1-2 yard wide

Check Hhks. romal Hhks.

Blue Percales and blue Socrotion

One bale blue Cloth 24 punj.

Vitepaleon Hhks 18 and 26 punj.

One bale Betilhas—also,

Four bbls Sago

Eight logs Ebony

A few boards Sattinwood

april 11 *co8t

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE ON POTOMAC,

In the State of Virginia, and county of Northumberland,

AS beautiful a Seat as any on the River, containing between seven and eight hundred acres of Land, which commands a most delightful prospect of Coan River, Potomac and the Bay—about a third part of which is low grounds, surrounded with Fish, Oysters, and Wild Fowl, with a good harbor, and as convenient for trade and information as any on the lower part of the river, and lies so compact, that about two miles of fencing would incloſe the whole from river to river.

The Hon. Walter Jones Esq. now in Congress, lives within a few miles of the place.—who will do me the favor to describe it, and make my terms known to any gentleman inclining to purchase.

HUDSON MUSE.

Virginia, Urbanna, march 25. a 11—co3t

☞ The sailing of the ship Swift Packet, is postponedtill Thursday next, 12th inst. on account of the bad weather the last week.

april 10

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the said Hospital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

THE books will continue open from day to day, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M. for receiving subscriptions, at the City Hall. Those who mean to subscribe, will please to come provided with cash or bank notes, as checks cannot be taken.

D. CALDWELL, *Secretary to the Commissioners.*

April 10. dtf

SILVER WATCHES.

Cash will be given for any quantity of low priced SILVER WATCHES, by applying immediately at No. 15 South Fifth street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

April 10. *6t

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.

April 4. d2w

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

A genteel three story brick House,

No. 7, North Eighth street,

24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handsome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce street.

april 4 §

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

(No. 5, South Water Street,)

A Quantity of Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses

Raisins in kegs,

Sugar in barrels—and

A few tons of Nicaragua wood.

4th mo. 4th §2w

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Yesterday arrived here from Falmouth, in 50 days, his Britannic Majesty's Packet Harlequin, commanded by capt. Roberts, with the February mail. Our London papers are to the 13th of February.

On the 9th February, a very numerous and respectable meeting took place at the Exchange. The Lord Mayor was unanimously called to the chair. The object of the meeting was, the voluntary contributions which had been opened at the Bank under the authority of an act of Parliament. The Lord Mayor opened the business by observing—"The inveterate animosity which the enemy had professed, and the hostile measures which they openly avowed, rendered it the duty of every man who had the interest of his country at heart, to come forward to arm it with the means of repelling every attempt, and demonstrates the propriety of the object of the meeting so clearly as to supercede the necessity of a comment." After several highly patriotic, able, and animated speeches, the Lord Mayor left the chair, when Mr. alderman Watson proposed THREE CHEERS for OLD ENGLAND, which was cordially, and with patriotic shouts unanimously agreed to, and the same for the KING, proposed by Mr. Kemble.

LONDON, February 9.

In the Council of Five Hundred on the first of February, it was decreed,

1st, That henceforth all objects relative to the marine and the army of England shall be the great order of the day, and have priority over all others.

2d, That the committee of marine shall employ itself in preparing an act of navigation, which shall secure the liberty of commerce and the rights of maritime nations at the period of a general peace.

Various rumours are in circulation throughout France, relative to disputes among the Directory, and new projects of a change in their constitution.

It appears that general Angereau has been appointed to the command of the army on the frontiers of Spain, and it is announced as a trust of great importance.

By our letters from Dover, we are informed that the flag of truce which sailed with the Prussian Minister, was captured by a French privateer, and the seamen put in irons.

February 12.

This morning we received French papers up to the 7th inst. the contents of which we have detailed at considerable length. One article in them deserves particular notice, viz. a motion made by Guillemardet in the council of 500 for altering the mode of drawing by lot for a successor to the member of the executive directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but Guillemardet proposes that it shall be vested in future in the legislative body before that third are changed.

It appears that the Cisalpine troops, who were marching to Rome to avenge the insult offered to the French republic by the death of Duphot, have met with a small check from some armed peasants, who attacked them, and that between two and three hundred of them have been killed and wounded.

Although several ships are hourly expected from Rotterdam and Amsterdam, none have arrived since the late Revolution took place. This circumstance gives rise to many conjectures; but it is not improbable that by this time all trade between Holland and this country has been forbidden.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Rose, 1500l.—Mr. Nepean, 1500 the Bishop of Durham, 3000—Bishop of Bath & Wells, 1200—the Bishop of Lincoln, 1000—Lord Bolton, 1500—Lord Arden, 4000l. in cash. The Lord Chancellor, 6000l. per annum during the war; 2000l. from his emoluments as Chancellor, and the whole of his income as Speaker to the House of Lords.—Duke of Marlborough, 5000l. and Marquis Townsend 1200l. per annum during the war.—The Earl of Carlisle 4000l. and the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry 1000l.—The Magistrates and Councils of Edinburgh, 2000l.—The Skinner's Company, 1000l. to be continued annually during the War.—The Navy Club, 800l. the Society of Clement's Inn, 200 guines; and the East-India Volunteers, a day's pay.

Royal Perth Volunteers, 500 guineas—The honorable society of Barnard's Inn, 250l. Corporation of Northampton, 500l the house of Meux and Co. of Liquor-pond-street, 1000l. a year, to be paid annually during the war.

Feb. 13.

The unfortunate city of Lyons seems doomed to suffer new calamities; by a decree of the Directory, it has been declared in a state of siege.

The accounts from Paris and Spain portend important events.

Among the last subscriptions at the bank, are lord Loughborough, 6000l. per annum during the war; the society of the Inner Temple, 1000l. Messrs. Goldsmid, 1500l. Mr. Coutts, 1000l. Mr. Child, 1000l. Mr. Drummond, 1000l. Mr. Hoare, 1000l. Mr. Williams, 1000l. Mr. Newman, 1000l. Mr. Moffatt, 1000l. Sir George Prescott, 500l. Mr. Hankey, 500l. Mr. Stevenson, 500l. a gentleman, 500l. and his two daughters, 200l. each, during the war; the gentlemen of the navy pay office, 500l. the pursers of the ships at Plymouth, 20l. each: the corporation at Reading, 300l. the officers and servants of the Foundling hospital, 331 12 9: Mr. Rose, 1500l. Mr. Nepean, 1500l. the bishop of Durham, 3000l.

the bishop of Bath and Wells, 1200l. the bishop of Lincoln, 1000l. lord Bolton, 1500l. lord Arden, 4000l. in cash: the hon. society of Bernard's Inn, 150l. corporation of Northampton, 500l. the house of Meux and Co. of liquor pond street, 1000l. a year, to be paid annually during the war: the Queen, 5000l. a subscription formed at Edinburgh, which in two hours after being opened, raised 19,000l. Sir William Langham, 1000l. Prince Ernest, 300l. duke of Marlborough, 5000l. and marquis Townsend, 1100l. per annum, during the war; the earl of Carlisle, 4000l. and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1000l. the Goldsmith's company, 10 0l. the house of Claude Scott, Son, and Co. 1000l. Mr. Claude Scott, 1000l. Mr. Mills, of Streatham, 500l. Mr. Nicholson, Cornhill, 250l. Navy pay office, 500l. the Wadsworth militia, two days pay; the Westminster militia, quartered at Sunderland, two days pay; besides innumerable smaller sums from boarding schools, servants, laborers, &c. Lord Westmoreland's servants, 30l 10 6.

The admiralty we understand have come to a resolution of employing fifteen post captains and seventy masters and commanders who are to be stationed along the coast for the purpose of commanding the men enrolled as sea fencibles.

The floating batteries for the defence of the harbour of Waterford, Kinsale, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, and other ports in Ireland, have all arrived safe at at their stations. Some of these are of 50 guns each, which with the numerous gunboats and the disposition of the military forces on or near the sea-coast, leave no room to fear any attempt of an enemy's invasion.

The unfortunate Princess, De Leon, of the illustrious house of Montmorency, was taken on board a Hamburgh packet, last week by a French privateer, and carried a prisoner into Calais.

The Leyden Gazette announced that a rich Spanish prize, with its convoy, has been taken by the English squadron blockading the port of Cadiz.

Lord Bridport—His Lordship, a few days since, talking on the subject of the threatened invasion by the French, simply observed, that they might come as they could; for his own part, he only undertook to say, tha by G——they should not come by water.

PARIS, 18 Pluviose, February 6.

General of division Marescot, well known by the ability which he displayed at the sieges of Toulon, Quesnoy, Valenciennes, Maestricht, and in the direction of the works in the invasion of Holland, is appointed commander of the engineers in the expedition against England. The generals of brigade of the same body are citizens Bosgerard, Chasselop, chief of artillery in the army of Italy, and Dusalga, an officer highly esteemed by Buonaparte, and who lost a leg in the army of the Rhine.

A few days ago several companies were assembled in one of our squares. Cartridges were distributed to the soldiers, and the watch word changed three times.

Two new Deputies, Flips and Annieck, have quitted the Batavian Convention.

19 Pluviose, February 7.

Massena is appointed commander in chief of the French troops which are to be detached from the army in the pay of the Cisalpine Republic, in order to occupy the Roman territory. General Berthier remains with the command of those attached to the Cisalpine Republic. The Ligurian Directory is formed, and consists of 4 members: they are citizens Lisardu, of port Maurice; Louis Corvetto, advocate in Genoa; Ambrose Molfino, advocate in Genoa; Augustin Magsione, merchant.

Boissy d'Auglas, Dumolard, Duplantier, & several other Deputies, were at Lausanne three days before the entry of our troops into the Pays de Vaud, but the place of their retreat is not yet known.

The minister of the Interior addressed, on the 1st instant, a circular letter to the Central Administrators of Departments, and to the Commissaries at those Administrations, to call all their attention to the necessity of strictly executing the law prohibiting English merchandize. "Attach (said he) the mark of incivism to all those who are under the influence of this liberticide mania of giving a preference to English productions. Exercise great severity in all places submitted to your jurisdiction; let the Theatres particularly occupy your care.—Do not suffer the law to be publicly insulted there, by the appearance of any English merchandize. Let the arms of ridicule and reason be employed by turns against all those bad citizens who would not blush to pay tribute to England."

The Minister of War has issued orders for the establishment at Brussels of the Magazines belonging to the right wing of the army of England, of which the line extends from Calais to Ostend. The Minister of Marine has sent into the latter port some Master Builders to superintend the building of gun-boats, which is going on at that port.

The approaching elections appear to be viewed by the Directory with ANXIETY.

☞ The City Dancing Assembly,

Intended for Thursday evening next is unavoidably postponed until Friday, the 13th of April when the season will be closed.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. 5

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subscribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

No. 13, Arch Street

march 31 4tawtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *April 12.*

We are again disappointed by the non-arrival of the Eastern post this day.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, after attending to some private business, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States; and after a pretty long but desultory debate, the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. By this bill, 250,000 dollars are appropriated for this object, in addition to upwards of 90,000 dollars, which remain unexpended of a former appropriation.

Mr. Harper laid a resolution on the table, proposing the appointment in the War-Department, and subordinate thereto, of an officer for the immediate superintendance and construction of fortifications.

Married, on Tuesday morning, Chevalier Don Carlos Martinez D'Yrujo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, to the United States, to Miss Sarah M'Kean, daughter of Thomas M'Kean, Esq. Chief Justice of the state of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a Letter from Massachusetts, dated April 3.

"I admire the firm spirit and sincere style of the new administration: The contrast of this with the unspeakable debasement of the house, illustrates the qualities of the President and his ministers at the expence of our country's honor and safety. For I cannot but expect Europe will despise us as much as the French do. I am certain Mr. Pickering is exceedingly popular and very deservedly. His answers to Adet and to the little Spaniard, discover an ability that is not denied by any body. The vigor of his style and manner produce an effect highly pleasing, which even ordinary readers perceive and are delighted with. Mr. Wolcott too is highly esteemed and is indeed a man of sterling worth and good sense. Of Mr. M'Henry I know little, but think well of him. The public therefore is well disposed towards our executive government, and will if need be support it. The jacobins know the crisis will overthrow them or the government, and it is with that foresight they stir in Roxbury and Milton. I heard a neighbor shrewdly say of general Heath's speech in Roxbury town-meeting, that he spoke his book, and described the *terrors* of war in a manner that no man could who had not *felt* them. Is nothing to be hoped from the house? Will not the common danger draw a few to unite with the government, or do they resolve to sever the ties of our union? Vigor and energy, if the government could display them, would bring down jacobin opposition to the dust, and gain a new stability for our future peace and order.

"This moment I hear a report which I will not and indeed do not believe, that a duel has taken place between Giles and Otis, the latter killed on the spot—God forbid."

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Manchester, dated February 5, received by the Packet.

"It was our intention to have forwarded your goods very early, but the piratical declaration of the French has at once advanced insurance to 18 and 20 guineas per ct. of course we directed our broker at Liverpool to hold them for further instructions. A convoy being appointed to sail from the Downs for America on the first of March, and to call at Falmouth for the Liverpool and Bristol trade, we have good hopes of effecting insurance upon tolerable terms; but as it is yet uncertain whether the American vessels will have full benefit of convoy, there seems to be no settled price—nor do we yet know whether it will be more to your advantage to send your goods by a British or an American ship."

The *late* French faction has died, as it lived, a violent and disorderly end. The recent exposure of the corruption and rapacity of the infernal Republic, has proved to them like the shock of some vast explosion. Stupified and confounded, all their usual art and address seem to have forsaken them. Some fragments of the ruin, vainly attempted at first to collect the shattered pieces of the body again into form; but in the explosion the connecting principle of the mass suffered complete annihilation; and not even the divine mystery of a Prometheus can again re-infuse the vital essence into the mass. Mazzei may still remain Vice-President of the turbulent and factious; but his adherents cut off and his consequence destroyed, he stands an awkward and misplaced Colossus, bearing on his forehead the instructive memento, "*Troja fuit.*" Old Minos may rail at the fallen fate of his masters; but not all his art, nor all the mandragora of his associate Janus, backed by all "the flower of France," can ever restore the code of libelli famosi.

Time and chance happeneth to all men.

MR. FENNO,

What a desirous opportunity of verifying this Proverb now presents itself! At this awful crisis of our affairs, the representatives of the people of the United States have it in their power to merit the eternal gratitude of their country, by making all secondary considerations yield to the imperious necessity of concert in our councils. The experiment of conciliatory measures has been fairly tried and found fallacious—the evils of war can now be only averted by a perfect unanimity of sentiment among those to whom we have intrusted the guardianship of our dearest rights. How desirable then would it be, that a proposition of this nature should be made in Congress, and that in order to give the greatest possible publicity to the joyful event, the citizens of Philadelphia respectfully invite the members of both houses to a frugal repast; and thereby afford an opportunity to all parties of burying the hatchet of discord. It would then Mr. Fenno, become the duty of the real friends to their country, to discountenance all publications tending to destroy the harmony so happily established, by reviving those odious party distinctions, to which we have but too much reason to attribute, the opinion held in France of our internal weakness. I would not wish however to be understood, that our Gazettes should observe silence in those cases where our rights as an independent people shall be violated—on the contrary, I trust that every instance of the kind, no matter by what nation authorised, will with due regard to truth, be held up as fit subjects of execration

A REAL FRIEND TO PEACE.

MR. FENNO,

Pray can you tell us the names of the men on whom X. Y. Z. and *the Lady* grounded their hopes to excite a revolution in America in favor of the French Directory?—If you can you will oblige

MANY.

Last evening was performed the play of the Italian Monk, for the benefit of our old meritorious veteran Mr. Morris, to an indifferent audience—"'tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true:" he merited more abundantly our gratitude for a life worn out in serving the public—The choice he made in his Bill of Fare, evinces his knowledge of pleasing, and endeavoring to obtain favor. The play, considering it was got up in a hurry for a benefit, was well performed, and worked upon the feelings of the audience, to unbounded applause: had it not been for a few errors, it might be said, to be the best performed of any piece represented this season. It has scenes that interest, and engross the whole attention of the spectators, and demand approbation.

In the interlude of the "Register Office," and the after piece of "Neck or Nothing" Mr. Bernard appeared to greater advantage than at any former representation at this Theatre. *PHILO THEATRO.*

April 12, 1798.

The Star, a London paper of Feb. 13, under the head of Hague, January 30, states, "that the anglo-American General Eustace has been arrested at Rotterdam—the motives of his arrest are not known."

The SALT, made and sold at the different manufacturing works, at the public reservation, in the county of Onondaga, from the 20th June, 1797, to the 3d of February, 1798, amounted to twenty five thousand four hundred and seventy four buwels. The duty at four cents per bushel, is 1086 dollars and 96 cents.

HASTY JUDGMENT!

A meeting has been held at Richmond on the subject of war and peace—one of the Resolutions is in the following words:

"6. *Resolved*, That while we feel ourselves constrained to express our sentiments at this eventful crisis; we lament, that the information from our commissioners in France, which, from the President's communication, we expected to receive, has been withheld."

Citizen Bache, without knowing what citizen Foushee had resolved, *in his Aurora of this morning, charges the Federalists with being unfortunately the authors of the publication of the dispatches.*

☞ The Stand No. 3, in this day's Gazette, will doubtless be read with serious attention by every friend to the United States.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States—from Leyden papers received by the Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam.

TREVISO, in the ci-devant State of Venice, Jan. 16.

This day lieutenant Field Marshal Wallis, commander in chief of the body of the Imperial army, made a solemn entrance into this city at the head of an Austrian detachment to take possession of the place. The French troops yet here depart in the evening. The populace received the Imperialists with acclamations—te deum was sung in the Cathedral. To-morrow the Austrians set out on their march towards Venice.

VENICE, Jan. 17.

The day before yesterday Prince Reuss, lieutenat field-marshal in the service of the emperor arrived here, and took up his quarters at the palace of the ci-devant procurateur of St. *Mark Pisani*. The greatest part of the small number of French troops which were here, departed yesterday and the day before; and this day general Serrurier follows them with the last detachment. We wait for the Austrians to make their solemn entrance which is expected with the greatest impatience. Brilliant fetes are preparing for their reception—There will be a solemn procession and exposition of the Host, to implore the blessing of Heaven on our new sovereign.

Jan. 19.

Yesterday the Austrian troops entered this city. Field-marshal Wallis arrived in a Gondalo at the monastery of St. *Stephen Claire* about 10 in the morning, and was received by two extraordinary deputations who complimented him on his arrival. He was likewise complimented by a deputation from the merchants. To this place were sent seven Barges called *Peotes*, richly ornamented, in which the generals Wallis and Prince Reuss, with their etat-major pursued their way to St. Mark's, about two thousand soldiers following in larger barges. It was with difficulty they could pass thro' the immense concourse of small boats of every sort, which joy, curiosity and example had collected, and which formed a striking prospect. All the houses along the canal were hung with tapestry without doors, and an immense people rent the air with cries of joy and applause. Arrived at St. Mark's the convoy was saluted by a triple discharge of artillery and a discharge of the musquetry of the Guard Bourgeoise, who were on the parade. On the border of the canal the the Venetian general *Noveller* with all the officers of the troops of the line—also the ex-patrician *Correr*, with all the officers of the marine presented themselves.

Field Marshal Wallis repaired to the church of St. Mark, where the patriarch attended him with the raised cross, and ceremonial introduction—After the celebration of mass, the imperial troops, with general Wallis at their head, paraded on the place. The air rung with cries of Vive Cæsar; Vive notre Souverain! *After thanking the people for this reception, the general went to the quarters which had been prepared. Entertainments succeeded in the evening. The greatest part of the city was illuminated, as also the noble theatre of the phœnix, where prince Reuss appeared, and was received with new acclamations by all classes of people. The whole was terminated by a ball given by the society of the house of* Degli Orfei.

The rejoicings continued several days—sunday a solemn te deum will be celebrated—This morning field marshal Wallis, after having visited the arsenal, departed to make his entrance into Padua—The officers of police, and of the civil and criminal tribunals here, are provisorily confirmed.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE PIGOU.

By an armed vessel from Bermuda, we learn that the ship Pigou, capt. Clay, was taken by the French on this coast, retaken by the British, and suffered to proceed on her voyage, and may be hourly expected.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Ship Bee, Hanson,	Bourdeaux	70
Brig Elizabeth, Passey,	Batavia	120

The ship Elizabeth, Solby, now in the river from Batavia, left that place the 19th of December, and St. Helena the 22d of Feb.—The ship Ocean, of and for this port from Calcutta, sailed from St. Helena two days before the Elizabeth. Ship Thomas Wilson, Jarvis, from Malaga; brig Bee, of Boston, 47 days from Bourdeaux, and a ship and brig names unknown are below.

The Draper, Collins, from New-York to ——; Providence, Cole, from Providence to Hamburgh: and Active, Gardner, from Baltimore to do. are retaken and carried into Plymouth.

List of French privateers recently captured—from Lloyd's List, Feb. 13.

	Guns	Men	Taken by
L'Espoire,	18		Thalia frigate
Benjamin,	16		do.
Latour,	14		do.
DeGaytrouin,	22	260	Shannon frigate.
La Bonne Nouvelle,	20	120	Indefatigable frigt
Vengeur,	16		Pilgrim priv. ship.
Belliqueux,	18	130	Sea Horse frigate.
Le Vengeur of Dunkirk	16		Sir Edward Pelew.
La Inconcivable,	10		do.
The Daphne Corvette,			Anson frigate.
The Morgan,	8	50	Childers sloop war.
La Cherie frigt.	26		La Pomona frigate.
La Polierate,	16	80	Racoon sloop of war.

Norfolk, April 3.

Arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday, his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war the Rover, capt. Irving, 15 days from Antigua, having under convoy nine sail of American merchantmen.

List of American vessels spoke with by the Rover, on her passage from Antigua.

		from
March 19,	Fame, Johnston,	Norfolk
21,	Jane, Mustard,	St. Croix
24,	Matilda, Ellis,	Charleston
29,	Fothill, Lovell.	Wilmington
	Cicero, Crocker,	Dartmouth
31,	Niagara, Paulaing,	New-York

On Saturday the schr. Nancy, captain Banker went up the Bay to Baltimore, after a passage of 14 days from Port-de-Paix. From a young man, passenger in the above schooner, we are furnished with the following particulars:

On the 20th February, the ship Nancy, capt. Dickson of this port (when within three hours sail of the Mole) was captured by a small French schooner privateer, called the Porpoise, with one 4 pounder and 40 men, and sent into Port-de-Paix where vessel and cargo were condemned.

On the 15th February the brig William Pennock. capt. Hatton was captured on her passage from Norfolk to Jamaica by a French privateer of 6 guns and sent into Port-de-Paix—vessel and cargo condemned.

Since the above there have also been captured and sent into that port, Brig Pallas of and from New-York to Jamaica—cargo condemned, vessel cleared, and to sail in a few days for the bay of Hondurus.

Brig Nancy, from Newbern (first taken by a British privateer and sent into Turk's Island, where part of her cargo was sold) then taken by the French and the beef and pork condemned; the rest of the cargo cleared.

A schooner (name unknown) from the Mole to Philadelphia, waiting for trial.

While our informant was at Port-de-Paix an embargo was laid on all vessels (privateers excepted) in consequence of an expedition against some of the British ports down the Bite;—a week after the embargo took place a number of British prisoners were sent in, but they had not returned from the expedition when the Nancy sailed.

RICHMOND, April 2.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 25.

"Nothing more has yet transpired in congress since the President's singular message. It has been said, that he received on Thursday last some other dispatches, but I cannot answer for the truth of the report. Whether he has or has not, we may see plainly that he has determined on the plan of giving congress nothing but what he thinks will shew them the worst side only, and tend to irritate and provoke to violent measures."

[*The above extract is one among thousand, of the candid, honest and patriotic statements made by the* "exclusives" *in and out of congress.*]

NORFOLK, April 3.

A number of merchants of this place, having requested of col. Hamilton, the British Consul residing here, to procure them a convoy: he intimated the same to admiral Vandeput, commanding the squadron now in Hampton Roads, who immediately ordered the Driver sloop of war, capt. Sayler, for the above purpose. The sloop of war, with a number of American merchantmen, sailed on Friday last from the roads.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FRANCIS's Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, April 13,

Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, in five acts (not performed these three years) called,

THE DESERTED DAUGHTER.

[Written by Thomas Holcroft, Author of the Road to Ruin, &c.]

As performing at the Theatre, in Covent Garden, London, with universal approbation.

Mordent,	Mr Marshall
Chevril,	Mr Bernard
Lennox,	Mr Fox
Item,	Mr Francis
Grime,	Mr Harwood
Clement,	Mr Warrell, jun.
Donald,	Mr Warren.
Joanna,	Mrs. Marshall
Mrs. Sarsnet,	Mrs Francis
Mrs Enfield,	Mrs L'Estrange
Betty,	Mrs Doctor
Lady Ann,	Mrs Merry.

End of the Comedy

"DASH ON—KEEP MOVING,"

AN EPILOGUE, in the character of YOUNG RAPID—Mr. Harwood.

After which A MEDLEY PANTOMIME, consisting of Singing, Dancing, Dialogue, Spectacle, and Feats of Activity, called the

RIVAL HARLEQUINS;

Or, "If two Men ride upon one Horse one must be behind."

In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced a variety of Transformations, and a display of Scenery, particularly—

A VIEW OF THE DELAWARE,

And the *UNITED STATES' NEW FRIGATE* At anchor; and a dance of Sailors; with Moloney's Jig—By Mr Warrel, jun.

THE FALLING PORTICO,

THE BOOK CASE TRICK,

With a Comic Dialogue, between two Clowns.

Clowns, Messrs. Bisset and Francis.

THE MAGIC POST, &c.

CHARACTERS,

Harlequin Lightfoot,	Mr Warrell, jun.
(Being his first apppearance in the character of Harlequin)	
Harlequin Mum,	Mr Francis
Pantaloon,	Mr Hunter
Scaramouch,	Mr T. Warrell
Magician,	Mr Warrell
Clown,	Mr Bissett
Thomaso, (With Feats of Activity)	Mr Doctor
Duenna,	Mrs Doctor
Columbine, (with a Song in Character)	Miss Milbourne.

The whole to conclude with

A Picturesque View of the Falls of NIAGARA,

And a display of GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING, with many new Postures and Equilibriums—By Sig. Doctor.

He will drink a glass of Wine backwards, in a surprizing manner, beating a drum at the same time, and likewise run up a plank, 15 feet high, off which he will throw a Sommerset, and discharge a Pistol in each hand at the same time.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street.

☞ On Saturday evening, will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy of The EARL OF ESSEX a Ballet Dance called the BOUQUET, and a Pantomime (never performed here) called, The ORIGIN OF HARLEQUIN; or, COMMENCEMENT OF FOLLY.

*** Mr. MARSHALL's night will be on Monday next.

French Morning School.

G. DUFIEF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 71, Chesnut street, to No. 63, South Second street; where he will open, on Monday next, the 16th inst. a Morning School, from 6 to 8. He continues to teach every day from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. Private Tuition attended to as usual, and translations from either language into the other, performed with secrecy, accuracy and dispatch.

april 12. ***

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april *2 s&th 6w

For Sale,

THE time of a NEGRO LAD, who has about three years to serve—He is perfectly capable of and used to all kinds of house work; has also been accustomed to wait at table. A purchaser residing in the country would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

April 12. eod3w

A Nurse Child Wanted.

ANY person who may want to put a child out, may hear of a place, by enquiring of Conrad Baker, near the town house, in the Northern Liberties. 3t april 12.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining ſetts, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,
Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods— among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,
No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.
4th mo. 5th §tf

Juſt Landing
From the brig Harmony from the Iſle of France,
And for ſale By
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
20 bales Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
150 bags do. coffee
24 caſks do. Indigo
april 3 d10t

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.
march 12. §

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."
I.
The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.
II.
A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervifors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.
III.
Stamped Paper, will be provided, and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Owners of 5982 Dollars
Captured in the ſchooner Lovely Lady of New-York, captain Edward Johnſton, by the French privateer Revanche, captain Antoine Berard, on the 13th of laſt July, are requeſted to make immediate application to the Department of State reſpecting the ſame.
Department of State,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1798.
A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glaſs
FOR SALE, of different ſizes, at a very large diſcount from the ſterling coſt. If this Glaſs is not diſpoſed of before the 5th of April, it will be ſhipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-ſtreet.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February laſt, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to the ſame, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on as heretofore, by the ſubſcriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-ſtreet. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following deſcription, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover Houſe, near Abergavenney in England, Eſq. have been loſt by the capture of the ſhip Bacchus, from hence to London, in June laſt.—This, therefore notifies thoſe whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States for a renewal of the ſame.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.
February 19 §tf

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subſcribers, on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,
195 caſks of nails aſſorted
20 bales of ſail canvaſs, from No. 1 to 8
53 caſks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogſheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 caſes of Ginghams, Dimities, Muſlinets &c. aſſorted for the Weſt-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing ſlates, ink ſtands and preſſes
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale ſeaming twine
160 bundles ſheathing paper

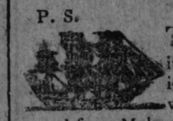
THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
april 7 tuth&ſ.tf

For Norfolk, Peterſburgh and Richmond,

The faſt ſailing Schooner
FAVOURITE,
Wm. W. Weymouth, *maſter,*
WILL ſail in all next week. For Freight or Paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Maſter on board, at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, or to
GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166 South Front ſtreet.
april 5 3t

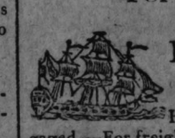
FOR SALE.
195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides
Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,
The ſaid Brig for ſale,
And may take in immediately after diſcharged.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.
march 30. §

This Day will be Landed,
At Morris's wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—
Freſh Fruits, Wine and Brandy
Lemons in cheſts and half cheſts
Raiſins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft ſhell'd Almonds in ſacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. caſks
Brandy in butts &c. &c.
For Sale by
PETER KUHN.
P. S.

The above Brig for ſale if immediately applied for; ſhe is a remarkable fine faſt ſailing veſſel, having made her paſſage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.
march 26. 10t

Freight Wanted.
FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig
HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Maſter,*
NOW lying at Jeſſe and R. Waln's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.
For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.
Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.
—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in caſes, Port Wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuths2w

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Maſter,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.
Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.
February 8. dtf

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ſchr. Charlotte from Boſton,
30 cheſts Bohea, 30 do. Hyſon, 36 do Souchong } TEAS
And from on board the ſchooner Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)
648 bbls. ſuperfine, 66 do. fine } FLOUR
And alſo a quantity of WHEAT
For Sale on reaſonable terms, by
GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166, South Front ſtreet.
april 3 3awaw

TO BE SOLD,
TWO handſome new three ſtory brick Dwelling Houſes, ten rooms in each; a Livery Stable, large enough to contain thirty horſes and a large Coach Houſe; all completely finiſhed. There is a convenient yard with a pump in it, for the accommodation of the buildings.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying at the buildings, No 46 and 48 North Sixth ſtreet, may view them, and be informed of the terms, which will be made eaſy if required.
N. B. The houſes will be ſold ſeparately or together, as it may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; one of the houſes is well calculated for a tavern or private family. *eotf* april 2.

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&ſtf

JUST RECEIVED.
And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:
By a Lady of Boſton.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Alluſion to the ſurrounding Proſpect—Invocation to the River and ſylvan Deities—to the Hiſtoric Muſe—Fiction diſcarded—Dedication to Waſhington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Perſonification of Fortune and Fame—Waſhington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political Hiſtory of the ſeveral States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boſton—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the ſafe Retreat of the Britiſh Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congreſs—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldies—The Poet's prophetic Apoſtrophe to the Progreſs of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As publiſhed in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the ſignature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *its Source, and the Motives of Oppoſition, &c.*
march 30.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three ſtories high, and in an excellent ſtand for buſiaeſs. Apply to
Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Freſh Teas.
Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.
☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York-- Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.
I.
For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practiſe, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Officer, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.
The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.
III.
The Supervifors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diſtricts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treaſury.*

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, Madeira Wine, Juniper Berries, &c. &c. } entitled to drawback.
Feb. 9. eodtf

NOTICE.
ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſt'r*
January 4. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

Saliſbury Eſtate.
THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf